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Wm. G. BROWN,—Editor.

SUNDAY APRIL 16, 1871.

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THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LA., SUNDAY APRIL 16, 1871. NUMBER 36.

MY BOYHOOD'S LOVE.

My boyhood's love—I see her still,
All radiant in her girlhood's prime,
And feel once more my pulses thrill
With joy as in the olden time.

Again I walk the village street,
The lights upon the lamp-post shine,
I hear the coming of her feet,
And soon her arm is linked in mine.

Her hand I for a moment press.
As o'er the flags we slowly glide,
And then, one lingering caress,
She's promised to become my bride.

'Tis strange these scenes can seem so now,
So long she's slumbered with the dead;
But time seems brief as I review
The moments which so quickly sped.

She passed away, my boyhood's pride,
With youth's bright sunlight on her brow;
It seems but yesterday she died,
Though wide the space 'twixt then and now.

Perched on the pinnacle of age,
I look back through the misty years,
To read her life's half-written page;
The blank I fill up with my tears.

For me these years have wrought decay;
Just look at these poor shrunken hands,
These once brown locks are turned to gray;
Spent nearly are life's flowing sands.

But though I'm ripening for the tomb,
With unclouded faith I look above;
For there in all her youthful bloom,
I shall meet again my boyhood' love.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

FONTROY'S ADVENTURE.

[BY MORRIS REDWING.]

William Fontroy, a young man of standing and promise, was employed by the firm of Horton, Karnes & Co. to do business for them up and down the M— river. His business consisted principally in visiting their various wants, etc., and reporting the same to the firm, In the spring, when time for breaking up camp came, he usually carried the money to the various contractors, to be used in paying off the men.

A few years ago, chance threw me in company with Fontroy, and from his lips I heard the following story:

"Early in the spring of 18—," said the narrator, "I started for the upper logging camp of Horton, Karnes & Co., with several thousands of the company's money in my pocket, but not more than I had carried many times before. Therefore I felt no fear on that account. Most of my journey lay through a thinly settled country, and for the purpose of security I always carried a revolver concealed in the breast pocket of my coat.

"On the occasion I refer to, I passed the first twenty miles of my journey in safety, nothing occurring to mar the pleasure of my journey.

"I rode the first third of the way in a light cutter; but on reaching the first shanty I found the ground quite bare, and I saw that the rest of the sixty miles must be pursued on horseback.

"At this first shanty, while counting out the money to Mr. Nicholson, the foreman some one entered the room where we were seated.

"I looked up and encountered the gaze of a tall, dark featured man, fixed intently on me and the large roll of bank notes I was counting out.

"There was an avaricious gleam in his black serpent-like eyes, as they rested on the money.

"The moment he noticed I had discovered his presence, he dropped his gaze to the floor.

"'Excuse me, gentlemen,' he said, in a low, smooth tone, 'I did not know you were engaged. Mr. Nicholson, I came in to see you, but as you are busy I will wait until you are through,' and with a polite bow the fellow left the room.

"The money was counted, three thousand dollars in all, and the foreman rolled it up in his wallet. I put the remainder back into my wallet.

"'You must be careful, Nicholson,' I said. 'You've a large crew of rough men around you, and, if they knew you had so much money, some of them might attempt to lay hands on it.'

"The foreman smiled.

"'Never fear,' he said. 'I would willingly trust any of my men with this money. They are all honest fellows, Mr. Fontroy'

"I shook my head incredulously.

"'Be not too sure,' I said. 'Who was that man who entered here only a moment ago? I must confess that I do not like his looks.'

"'O, that is Noel Bray, the best man in the shanty. I don't allow any man to say anything against him.'

"I did not say anything more, but went out and mounted my horse, and rode rapidly away, for it was growing dark. The foreman had urged me to remain until morning, but as I wished to get through as soon as possible, and there being a good moon, I declined to remain.

"As over the lonely road I cantered, I could not keep my mind from dwelling on the face of the man who had entered the shanty while I was counting out the three thousand dollars. I remembered how eagerly he eyed the roll of bills, and felt sure he was even then meditating upon some plan to convey them to his own pocket. While such thoughts as these thronged my brain, I rode into a dense undergrowth that rendered the road very dark and gloomy. I now allowed my horse to sober down to a walk. Although the moon was shining brightly it was quite dark in this spot, and my thoughts of danger were increased by the gloomy appearance of the wood.

"Just ahead, the moon shone out clear and bright. I was anxious to reach this point, and was about to touch the horse with my spurred heel, when the animal stopped suddenly and reared backward with a snort of fear.

"I gazed ahead in the gloom. Something dark—darker than the gloomy shadows—obstructed the way; a man's hand was clutching at the bridle rein.

"A cold chill ran through my frame. I do not think I am a coward, yet on this occasion my heart stood still for the moment. Instinctively I plunged my hand into my bosom. Horrors! my revolver was gone! I heard the click of a pistol-hammer, and saw the gleam of the barrel in the gloom.

"Hand over that money you have about you," said a voice.

"It sounded strangely familiar. I had ten thousand dollars intrusted to my care. If I was robbed of the same my employers would be heavy losers; and perhaps I should lose my situation, as my story might not be believed.

"With a prayer to Heaven, I planted the spurs in the sides of my horse. With a snort of pain he leaped forward, knocking the man down. Away we flew down the forest road, like the wind.

"I heard the report of a revolver fired rapidly, some of the bullets whistling in close proximity to my head.

"I knew the man who had fallen could not have fired so quickly; he must necessarily have a companion, whom the darkness of the forest had concealed from my view.

"I rode on and reached the next shanty in safety. I mentioned my adventure to no one but the foreman, and bade him keep silent until morning.

"As I was too much in a hurry for the the robbers, or would-be robbers then, I continued my journey, and reached my destination without any furfher adventure.

"When I returned there was a bit of news for my ear. Two men where missing from the lower shanty. They were none other than Nicholson, and Noel Bray. They had fled with the three thousand dollars, after first attempting to rob me on the highway.

"Nothing was known further until a year later, when Nicholson was apprehended for murder in the Southern part of the State. Having some curiosity, I went to see him in prison. He acknowledged that he had made the attempt to rob me the year before. The entrance of Bray while I was counting the money was planned between them, and while my attention was turned toward him, the foreman extracted the revolver from my breast pocket.

"Nicholson had been in the employ of Horton, Karnes & Co. for many years, and he had robbed them at every payment. He missed his mark the last time, and finally ended his life on the gallows.

"I never heard of Noel Bray afterward."

FREEMASONRY AND ITS INFLUENCE.

The institution of Freemasonry is understood by the institute, if not also believed by the profane, to have an absolute tendency to inculcate everything laudable and useful to society; and its leading qualities are, well directed Philanthropy, pure Morality, inviolable Secrecy, and a taste for the Fine Arts.

It may be observed that Solon Lycurgus Numa, and all the other political legislators have not been able to render their establishments durable, and that, however sagacious might have been their laws, they had at no time the power to expand themselves over all countries, and to all ages. Having little more in view than victories and conquests, military violence, and the elevatios of one set of people above another, they were never universal, nor consonant to the taste, or interest of all nations.

Philanthropy was not their basis. The love of country badly understood, and pushed into limits on which they should not verge, destroys often, in warlike republics, the love of general humanity. Men are not to be essentially distinguished by the difference of tongues they speak, of clothes which they wear, of countries which they inhabit, nor of dignities with which they are ornamented. The whole world is no other than one great republic, of which each nation is a family, and each individual a child. It was to revive and reanimate such maxims that the Society of Speculative Freemasons was first instituted. The great design was to unite all men of sense, knowledge, and worthy qualities, not only by a reciprocal love of the fine arts, but still more by the great principles of virtue, where the interest of the fraternity might become that of the whole human race, where all nations might increase in all knowledge, and where every subject of every country might exert himself without jealousy, live without discord, and embrace mutually without forgetting or too scrupulously remembering the spot on which he was born. What obligations do we not owe to those superior souls, who, without listening to the suggestion of interest, or the natural desire to surpass others in power, first conceived an establishment whose end was the reunion of the understanding and the heart, to render both better by contact?

The sanctity which attends the *moral* qualities of the Masonic Society, is a branch of the subject worthy of observation. Religious orders were instituted to render man more perfect; military orders werer founded to inspire love of glory; but Speculative Freemasonry was instituted to form men into good citizens, to make them inviolable in their promises, faithful votaries to the God of Friendship, and more lovers of liberality than of recompense. But Freemasonry is not branded by the display of virtues merely civil. As a severe, savage, sorrowful, and misanthropic kind of philosophy disgusts its votaries, so the establishment under consideration renders man amiable, by the attraction of social though innocent pleasures, pure joys, and rational gaities. Every vice of the head and heart is excluded; libertinism, irreligion, incredulity and debauchery are banished and unqualifiedly rejected. The meetings of Freemasons resemble those amicable entertainments spoken of by Horace, where all those are made welcome guests whose understandings may be enlightened, whose hearts may be mended, or who may be any way emulous to excel in the truth, the good, or the great:

From the society in question are banished all the disputes which might alter the tranquility of friendship, or interrupt that perfect harmony which cannot subsist but by rejecting all indecent excesses and every discordant passion. The obligation imposed upon this Fraternity is, that each member is to protect a brother by his authority, to advise him by his ability, to edify him by his virtues, to assist him in an exigence, to sacrifice all personal resentment, and to seek diligently for everything that may contribute to the pleasure and profit of the Society.

True it is that this Society has its secrets, but let not those who are initiated laugh at the confession; for those figurative signs and sacred words which constitute among Freemasons a language sometimes mute and sometimes eloquent, are only invented to prevent imposition, to communicate at the greatest distance, and to know the true member from the false of whatever country or tongue he may be. Another quality required by those who enter our Sanctuaries is a taste for all useful sciences and liberal acts of all kinds.

Thus the decorum expected from each of its members is a work which neither academy nor university have so well established. The name Freemason, therefore, ought not to be taken in a literal sense, as if the institutors had been real workers in stone and marble. They were not only in their Operative capacity able architects, but as Speculative; many princes, both warlike and religious, dedicated their talents and their fortunes, under this banner, to the Most High.

Pomeroy's Democrat.

—"Why don't you take your seat within the bar?" asked a lawyer of his client the other day. "My father always advised me to keep out of bad company," replied the other.

—A Chicago saloon is called "Lamb's Rest." Folks look sheepish when they come out.

Modern Heathenism—Worshiping idols (idles) in crinoline.

CINCINNATI.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT ANNIVERLARY.

SPEECH OF PETER H. CLARK.

Mr. President:

Thers is a propriety in such meetings as this, which does not at first appear upon the surface. It is proper that we should meet frequently to express our joy at the great change that has taken place in our political condition. In these meetings we can recall the past, not for the purpose of keeping alive animosities engendered by our centuries of slavery, but to increase our joy by contrasting the present with the past.

Another good purpose of these meetings is that of political education. In our state of bondage, a knowledge of politics was with-held from us. We were supposed to have no stake in the prosperity of the Commowealth; our skulls were too thick, our brains too heavy to entertain such knowledge. Bnt now matters are changed, the ballot in the hands of the black man goes as far, has as much influence as the same instrument in the hands of the white man. It becomes important then that we should study thoroughly political questions. It is important for us as a people that we understand politics, for we are on trial before the world. If we permit low-self-interest to govern us, if we sell our great birthright of American citizenship for a contemptible mess of official pottage, then will we justify the worst that has been said of us by our enemies. By such conduct we will jeopardize not only our own freedom but that of our white fellow citizens. Hence it is well that we seek frequent occasion to meet in the guise of celebrating, or commemorating certain days, and at such meetings discuss the current political topics of the day.

To-day, and ever since the organization of our Government, there has been a strife between those who believed that there is danger to liberty in concentrating too much power in the central government, and those who hold that a stable government can only be maintained by placing ample power in the hands of those who administer federal affairs, for maintaining order and defending liberty.

I confess that for one I have no fears of a strong central government, which looks to the people for its sanction. Such governments as are usually cited as having proved dangerous to liberty by a too great accumulation of power in the hands of a few, were governments not founded upon the people. The Rome of which Cæsar grasped the dominion, was an aristocracy, not a republic. The liberties of the people had long since perished, if indeed in Roman hisrory there had ever been any secure guarantee of those liberties. In a Government like ours, where all power comes from the people, where the press and the rostrum are free, where upon every hillside in a large portion of the land the school-house stands there can be but little danger of the overthrow of our liberties by centralization, especially when that centralization is counterbalanced by communities having complete organizations as States, with independent legislative, judicial and executive departments.

The nation nearest to us in blood and laws is England. Her governmental power is much more centralized than with us, yet I doubt whether we care half so tenderly for the rights of our citizens as she does.

The doctrine of States' rights is descended legitimately from the dogma of the divine right of Kings. First, it is the royal person for whom the entire national energies are to be exerted. For him do suns shine, rains fall, crops are planted and gathered, industry in its thousand forms adds wealth to the national treasury. "There is a divinity, doth hedge a king," says Shakespeare. "I am the State," says Louis XIV.

We are now told that the individual is nothing, and the State everything. The State takes the place of the King.

The true position is, that the individual is everything, and the State nothing. All this complicated political machinery means nothing, unless it means that John Smith may plant his corn and potatoes, and gather his crops in peace.

We lived for a long time under this States' rights idea. The State claimed the right to fix the status of its citizens.

In some States American citizens were slaves; in some they were half slaves—the passing of a State line changed a freeman to a bondman.

The war and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, have carried us well on our way toward a realization of the principle upon which our Government is founded, viz.: to the State governments, the enforcement of local laws; to the General Government, the management of all matters of general public concern—the definition and defense of the rights of the American citizen.

In the near future, I have no doubt but that others steps will be taken in the same direction.

We want to be guaranteed permanently a uniform currency. Never can the American people be brought to look with complacency upon the idea of such a financial system as obtained before the war, when every corner grocery was a bank of issue.

We want a uniform system of education. Too much depends upon the intelligence of the people to permit this great interest to longer lay at the mercy of ignorant and prejudiced State Legislatures. The rebellion could not have been raised had the people of the Sonth been an educated people, and the South will never be fully subdued until education is as valued there as at the North.

We need a uniform criminal law. Today, that is a crime in some States which is not recognized in others. In the history of our State there is a case where a reverend minister of the Gospel, Mahan by name, was demanded by the Executive of Kentucky on a charge of slave-stealing, a crime entirely unknown to the laws of Ohio. A band of pirates may get possession of some outlying territory of ours and enact that piracy is no crime. Utah makes bigamy a virtue. We need that there shall be a uniform code of civil rights in the land.

We hold, finally, that the General Government shall have the right to protect minorities in the State in case the majority shall have control of the Chief Executive and Legislatures thereof, and deprive the minority of their rights as American citizens.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

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THE LOUISIANIAN,

Wm. G. BROWN,—Editor.

SUNDAY APRIL 16, 1871.

☞To-day the usual services at Straight University.

☞ Our acknowledgments are cheerfully renewed to Mr. Wm. R. Mason for late favors.

☞ Remember Mrs. Harper's lecture to-morrow evening at Straight University.

Lecture.—Conformably with the request of many friends, Mrs. Harper will deliver a lecture at Straight University, on Monday evening April 17. Subject: "The Great National Opportunity." We have no hesitation in inviting the public to hear this lady, satisfied as we are, that they will have a rich literary treat.

☞ Albeit the strict secresy with which it was contended the negotiations are carried on at Washington for the adjustment of bases, for the settlement of the Fisheries question, and the Alabama claims, by the Joint High Commission in session there, the New York press, claim to have discovered that the work is drawing to a close, and that in about three weeks its report will be prepared for submission to the Senate, who will be called in extra session to consider the matter. It is further claimed to have "leaked out" that the fishery question gave the most trouble, but that certain points have been agreed upon in regard to this question, which if acceptable to the British Government, will satisfactorily settle the matter. The basis proposed contemplates first—the privilege of American fishermen to fish within the parts of Canadian waters from which they are now excluded, and to land and dry their fish and cleanse their nets, &c. For the privilege the United States is to pay Canada a certain sum of money. Second—Certain general international principles are laid down, covering those of neutrality, by which claims arising from the depredations of the Alabama and Shenandoah, &c., are to be adjusted. Third—Commissioners to be hereafter appointed to adjust the matters on the basis proposed; and it is further said that this basis has been sent to England for approval.

☞ Within the last fortnight the Mississippi river has risen considerably and threatened considerable damage to lands and property along its banks. Several crevasses have been reported between Red Church and this City, but through great and untiring exertions they have been stopped or partially so. Much anxiety exists on both sides of the river near the city on account of the height to which the water has got and in one or two places immense exertions night and day have been required to arrest the flow of water into the districts, in consequence of crevasses. The river opposite New Orleans is within a little over a foot of the high water mark of 1862.

☞ We Yesterday had the pleasure of welcoming to our sanctum Hons. David Young, of Concordia, H. C. Tournoir, of Pointe Coupee, F. C. Antoine, and Thos. G. Murray, of New Orleans; also Mr. Wm. Weeks, Constable Fourth District.

☞ We have the pleasure of acknowledging our obligations to Messrs. A. F. Paillet and Paul E. Relf for complimentary tickets to attend a ball at Economy Hall to-night.

☞ We also return thank for tickets to Mrs. Harper's lecture to be delivered to-morrow evening at Straight University.

☞ The Massachusetts Legislature recently passed a resolution, requesting her Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to secure protection to life, liberty, and property in all parts of the United States. The New York *Tribune* says that Hon. George L. Ruffin, the only colored member of the Legislature, made a strong speech advocating the passage of the resolution.

☞ General Sherman has arrived in the City, and has been relieving the burdens of his office, by visiting the Metaric.

☞ Moods.—A compact poem with this title has been kindly forwarded to us, by the talented authoress, Mrs. F. E. Harper. We have read it with much gratification, and rise from its perusal, to recommend lovers of poetry to obtain the poem. The conception and imagery are very good, the rythm well measured, the diction pure, and the language choice and sometimes impassioned.

MRS. FRANCES HARPER.

According to announcement, this lady delivered her lecture in the Senate Chamber, on Wednesday evening last; and notwithstanding the brief and limited notice to the public, the room was conveniently full, with a respectable and attentive company of listeners. The subject, "The Work before Us," was handled with the hand of an accomplished artist. She briefly reviewed the condition of the country before the war, pointing out the two opposite policies, two antagonistic ideas, of the North and South; the one anti-slavery, the other proslavery, the one for the equality of all men, the other for the necessary inferiority and subjection of a portion of its people.

Glancing at the mighty changes which have grown out of the struggle, the lecturer turned to our position, prospects and duties. Alluding to the means in our power, and the prime elements at command, she divided her theme into the three parts of muscle power, brain power and political power. Each of these elements she developed by a course of clear, close, logical reasoning, and a force of illustration which so commended themselves as to draw repeated applause. We have listened to many a lady lecturer, but to none have we found ourselves so attracted by the command of language, the graceful and easy flow of words, the power of reasoning united with an ability to infuse burning satire and cutting sarcasm, as to this lady. We are proud that the expectations created in the public mind by our large quotations of "Opinions of the Press" have been so fully realized.

☞ At a serenade given to Senator Morton in Washington, April 8, at the National Hotel, by the Indiana Republican Association, and other resident Republicans, both the Indiana Senator and Vice-President Colfax made speeches, energetically vindicating President Grant's honesty, integrity and ability during his administration, and expressed their belief that he would be renominated for President in 1872.

In the conrse of the Vice-President's remarks, he referred to the favorite weapons used by the Democratic party against their opponents, and he thus facetiously defines two of their epithets:

"Who is a "carpet-bagger?" He is a citizen of the United States, born on our soil, or naturalized in our Courts, who has to settle wherever he pleases under our flag—in North Carolina as well as in Indiana, in South Carolina as well as Vermont, with the right to proclaim his sentiments wherever he lives, and whatever his creed, color, condition or profession may be—on the housetops or by his ballot, with none to molest or make him afraid. It was for this our soldiers bore the starry flag representing the power of the Republic all over the South, to make the soil of the entire Republic free for all its citizens. Who is a "scalawag?" He is a native of the South who, when the storm of civil war burst on his region, dared, despite the danger of death, imprisonment, confiscation, or exile, to declare that he stood by the Union, true among the false, loyal amid treason, "faithful among the faithless found."

Police Raid.—On Wednesday night the Police made a descent on a number of houses of ill-fame, on Gasquet, Gravier and Perdido streets, and quite a number of arrests were made.

Poor France.—This unfortunate country has fallen to a depth of humiliation, sorrow, and affliction from which, it will require the labors of patriots and statesmen, for a generation to rescue her. Bleeding and languishing from wounds received in her recent struggle with Prussia, she has been set upon by her own sons, in a fratricidal strife, and even these themselves seem divested of the bonds of unity in either faction. Verily her men are "broken in judgment." A conflict has taken place among the insurgents themselves in the rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, which threatens to weaken their cause. The Government forces are sanguine of ultimate triumph over the communes. The friends of Imperialism are looking to the restoration of Empire and it is said that Bismarck favors the return of Napoleon III to the French throne.

First Female Voters.—The removal of Mrs. Stanton to Michigan has given a fresh and powerful impetus to woman suffrage there. In the recent registration several ladies succeeded in getting their names on the books, and obtaining registration papers. When the elections came on, a Mrs. Gardner drove to the polls, and voted a mixed ticket composed of the names of Democrats and Republicans, and a female for one of the offices. At Battle Creek, Miss Mary Wilson voted the straight Democratic ticket.

The Magnolia.—There has just been placed before us the first number of a weekly newspaper of the above name published in this City, under the proprietor and editorship of A. M. C. Massena. The brief salutatory anticipating "the chill frosts of criticism" declares, "we have planted our magnolia, and it shall bloom and flourish." We admire your pluck, and wish you success in your enterprise our little friend.

THANKS TO MR. SHELLABARGER.

We learn from the Washington *Chronicle* that on Saturday afternoon a delegation of gentlemen representing the colored people of all parts of the country, proceeded to the Speaker's room at the Capitol for the purpose of thanking Mr. Shellabarger for his labors in behalf of the loyal people of the South, and to congratulate him upon the passage of the "Ku-Klux bill" through the House.

Mr. J. Sella Martin, the spokesman of the delegation, said:

Mr. Shellabarger: We come to you today as the representatives of our race in the South, to return to you our thanks for the noble part you have taken in pushing this Ku-Klux bill through the House, and to congratulate you as the true friend of the oppressed and downtrodden of the South. As loyalists, we give you our thanks; as Christians, we lift up our voices on high for your long life and success; and we desire now to congratulate you, its author, upon the passage of the bill, which we hope will prove equal to the emergency. We, therefore, extend to you our heartfelt thanks for your labor in the course of justice.

Mr. Martin then proceeded, in a masterly manner, to give in detail some of the many instances of outrages that have been perpetrated upon the loyal people of the South.

Mr. Shellabarger responded briefly:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: You cannot realize how much this call effects me. I have no language in which I deem it safe to venture to express myself. You will, therefore, excuse my not saying at this time more than "Excuse me." If this call had come from my own race it would have affected me but little, but coming as it does from your race it does affect me, because I remember, as I look into your faces, the wrongs of two hundred and fifty years, and see in each countenance a sentiment of love and respect which fully repays any feeble effort I have made in this matter. Again I thank you.

Mr. Douglass then arose, and taking Mr. Shellabarger by the hand, said; "I have no speech to make, but I thank God that I have been permitted to live to see this day. I can say no more now. Again I thank you ten thousand times."

The gentlemen of the delegation then shook hands with Mr. Shellabarger, each expressing in a few earnest words his individual thanks, and after an interval of conversation retired.

A SUBTERRANEAN POND CONTAINING EYELESS FISH IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Montrose (Pa.) *Republican.*

It is well known that great trouble and expense have been caused by the sinking of a portion of the track of the new Jefferson railroad where it crosses a swamp in Ararat township, in this county. It has been found that under the swamp is a subterranean pond, of several acres in extent and of a considerable depth. This pond is covered by about six feet in depth of black earth, which supports a heavy growth of woods. The trees are mostly of soft maple, pine, hemlock and birch, many of them ranging from six inches to three feet in diameter. Last fall it was discovered that this subterranean pond contains many fish, of the kind usually found in this part of the country—pickerel and "shiners" among others—but all without eyes! In the darkness of their subterranean abode, they have no use for the organ of vision. The Bell pond, about a mile and a half distant, is now "growing over." A considerable part of it has become subterranean within the last twenty years, and, probably, before many years it will be entirely covered like the other. This pond is about twenty acres in extent. For some distance from the shore it is filled with a dense growth of water-lilies, and these, no doubt, furnish the foundation on which the superstructure of earth is commenced.

Formation of Character.—Have you noticed an icicle as it is formed? You notice how it froze one drop at a time, until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty spoiled. Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If each thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will de a final deformity and wretchedness.

Ladies' Work-Basket.

BY "MAX."

"Something new," some novelty is the constant demand of poor, fickle humanity, and the ladies are no exception to the rule. We *will* become wearied of prevailing styles and then they *must* have "something entirely new, you know."

Ah! little do they think of the time and labor the inventions of new styles cost the poor *modistes*. Speaking on this subject "reminds us of a story" we have heard somewhere. A fair *Parisienne* had manufactured a bonnet for a custumer, something "entirely new," of course, and upon the lady calling for the bonnet, she complained to the modiste that her price was too high.

"Too much! Ah! madame," replied the poor woman, "the mere invention of that bonnet cost me two sleepless nights after my day's work was done!"

And, readers, we have not a doubt but the modiste's assertion was really true!

Morale.—If you *will be* fashionable, ladies, pay your dressmaker!

BONNETS AND HATS.

From the mass of head coverings coming under the category of "new styles" we select the following which will doubtless be the most popular this season. Although small hats and bonnets will still be worn, the "Princess Bonnet," and a large Leghorn flat will be the favorites. The bonnets have quantities of trimming heaped upon them, but the hats have comparatively little trimming—a band of ribbon and a cluster of flowers, perhaps. All the new bonnets, as yet displayed, are of a shape a medium between the cottage and gipsey bonnet. The upturned brim is lined with silk and filled with ruchings of silk, lace or tulle. The feathers, or flower-sprays, fall away from the crown over the back of the head. Bands of ribbon, lace, or *crepe de chine*, fastened on each side meet in a light loop across the back of the hair. Feathers, lace and flowers, are and must still continue the trimming for bonnets and hats.

For the plainer hats, however, worn for morning promenade, or demi-toilette, there is a new trimming used, called *frou-frou* gauze, which is at once strong, light and gauzy. It comes in all colors.

DRESS-MAKING.

We hope we see indications of plainer skirts coming in vogue, and the going out of *so much* flounces and furbelows. "Ah!" exclaimed an old lady, "when I was young, ten yards made a dress; but it takes thirty for my grand-daughter!"

We mentioned, in a former issue, the advent of that monstrosity called *tournures*, which is only after all the French for bustle. We quote a description of of the detestible contrivance:

TOURNURES.

Spring costumes are so bouffant that some support must be given to hold them in place. Many ladies use crinoline skirts, with thickly pleated flounces down the back widths, and sometimes one or two narrow flounces extending around the bottom. New bustles are filled with an elastic sponge that is exceedingly light. These are of graceful shape, and afford a comfortable support to the skirt. La Victorieuse is the name given to a tournure with a few hoops below that are arranged to remain back of the wearer, and prevent the dress skirts from touching the heels.

The idea of this hideous distortion being of a graceful shape, as if anything calculated to deform the human figure could, be graceful! *Don't* wear 'em ladies.

COSTUMES.

Reception dress, is of the richest shade of amber silk. The untrimmed skirt is trained. The tunic of white *crepe de chine* is quite long in the back and looped *tres bouffant*. The corsage *a la pompadour* and vest fronted. Five *revers* at the sides of the tunic, are lined with amber silk. The sleeves are short, and puffed points of white *crepe de chine* falling over them from the shoulder, are terminated with a white silk tassel. A heavy white silk cord, running around the bottom, is the only trimming, except a garniture of old point lace around the neck.

Another is an evening dress, of pearl gray silk. The bottom of the trained skirt is trimmed with graduated flounces of plaited tarlatan, each flounce headed by a narrow ruching of rose-colored silk frayed on the edges. This trimming is repeated three times on the skirt forming an apron.

Each group of flounces is terminated at the sides with bows of rose-colored ribbon with floating fringed ends. Starting from beneath these bows are wide flounces of white tartalan festooned to follow the line of the train in the back. Near the waist is another group of the narrow graduated flounces caught up on each hip with a rose-colored bow. The corsage is trimmed with a bertha of rich point lace. Bows of rose-colored ribbon adorn the bosom, back and shoulders. The *tres* decolletee corsage is modestly hightened around the bosom and shoulders with a plaiting of Mechlin lace.

Ruches of tarletan are getting quite fashionable for trimmings.

Flutings are still worn. White swiss overskirts will be very fashionable for the evening season. The following sleeve is the favorite, although coat sleeves are worn to some extent.

Tucked chemisettes of swiss muslin trimmed with lace are the "latest out" in this line.

COSTUMES.

A walking-dress of drab Japanese poplin, had the skirt trimmed with two flounces, the bottom one wider than the top, both headed with black velvet three inches wide. The *panier* overdress of the material, had apron front, and was trimmed with velvet, cut in points upon the upper edge, and rather long basque, with side lappels cut in point, and postillion back trimmed with the velvet. A black straw hat, gipsy shape, trimmed with black velvet, a cluster of leaves, and puds, and trailing grass, will be very bretty to wear with this suit.

For a young girl, a beautiful suit was made of blue poplin. Two flounces, about six inches deep, are simply gathered and put on, headed by bias bands of black silk. The waist is open in front and perfectly plain, and fastened by black buttons. The sleeves to the dress are straight. This is to be worn with a black silk overdress. The half-open corsage is composed of folds of silk, extending from the shoulders to the waist, back and front.

The skirt is very much puffed in the back, the fronts are short and rounded, trimmed with pockets. The sleeves are very large and flowing. The trimming of the overskirt consists of black velvet, as heading to a rich fringe of silk. The belt is of black velvet. A dainty lace collar, with a jet pin to secure it, and a frill of lace at the wrists, and black bracelets, completes a very pretty toilet.

A new shoe to be worn with such a suit as the above, is the "church shoe," a half high shoe, with a piece over the instep, which can be taken off or put on at will, and which makes it appear like a regular walking boot. Some of them are richly inlaid, and otherwise ornamented, with embroidery and buttons. When the instep cover is removed the shoe becomes a slipper.

THE RIVER BOOMING.

WITHIN TWO INCHES OF HIGH WATER OF 1862.

It seems there has been a misapprehension in the minds of everybody as regards the height of the river. It was supposed, until yesterday, that there was no possible danger, as the gauge at the foot of Canal street indicated a difference of 1 foot and 9-10ths as between the present stage of the water and the high water of 1862. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, Chief State Engineer, discovered however, that the gauge was entirely incorrect, and we subjoin his letter, in reference to the subject, to the City surveyor, as well as Mr. Bell's answer.

It will be observed, that according to the most reliable data the water now is within two inches of the high water mark of 1862, and hence there is greater danger than has been apprehended. It is a matter of doubt, however, whether, notwithstanding the high stage of the river, there is as great a volume of water passing down as there was in 1862, when the gauge indicated the same height; for the accretions of nine years have no doubt raised the bottom of the river considerably, or, in other words, rendered the river more shallow, though in the shifting of the channel the depth may have been maintained.

A Good Moral Character.—There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of man as a good moral character. It is his wealth—his influence—his life. It dignifies him in every station, exalts him in every condition, and glorifies him at every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than everything else on earth. It makes a man free and independent. No servile tool, no crouching sycophant, no treacherous honor-seeker, ever bore such a character. The pure joys of truth and righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious it would make their prospects, even in this life, never should we find them yielding to the groveling and base-born purposes of human nature which destroy the body and soul.

—An Albany damsel asked one of her fellow-boarders, a stylish dry goods clerk, at the breakfast table, "why is your moustache like my black hair?" He blushingly gave it up, when the answer caused him to blush still more: "Because it's all down!"

"Do you think that raw oysters are healthy?" asked a lady of her physician. "Yes he replied, "I never knew one to complain of being out of health in my life."

HUMOROUS

At a juvenile party, a young gentleman about seven years old kept himself aloof from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called him—"Come and play and dance my dear; choose one of these pretty girls for a wife." "No wife for me" exclaimed the young cynic; "do you think I want to be worried out of my life like poor papa?"

A lady passing along the street one morning, noticed a little boy scattering salt upon the sidewalk, for the purpose of clearing off the ice. "Well I'm sure," said the lady, "this is real benevolence." "No it ain't, ma'am," replied the boy, "its salt."

What is the meaning of this venison steak on the butcher's book Bridget? I haven't seen it on the table." Why, you see, ma'am, it wasn't for the upper table at all: James can't bear mutton, so I had to git a bit o, venison for him."

Miss Mary—"Now, Harry, if you are a doctor, prescribe for me. I have a very bad pain about my heart. What shall I take?" Dr. Henry (thinking it the best opportunity he has had)—"I've no doubt as to what is the best remedy to take—take me."

At a juvenile party, one little fellow rejoicing at the splendor of his new clothes, sidled up to another, with the triumphant remark, "You ain't dressed as well as I am." "Well retorted the other, "I can lick you, anyhow."

"In short ladies and gentlemen," said an over powdered orator, "I can only say—beg leave to add—I desire to assure you—that I wish I had a window in my bosom, that you might see the emotion of heart." Vulgar boy from the gallery—"Won't a pain in the stomach do as well?"

A pernicious boy in a public school on West, who stands high in geography, was asked by his teacher where Africa was located. He promptly answered, "All over the United States."

A gentleman of a decided Teutonic cast of countenance, having knocked for a long time in vain at the town-clerk's office door at Middletown, Connecticut, anxiously inquired of a by-stander what was the matter. He was politely informed that the office was closed, but, if anything important was wanted, the house of the clerk might be found. "Oh," said Teuton, "it is nothing; I only wanted to get married."

—To cure dyspepsia, close all the outer doors of a four story house, open the inner doors, and then take a long switch and chase a cat up and down stairs until she sweats.

COMMERCIAL.

Saturday, April 15—11:30 A.M

Cotton.—The improvement at Liverpool reported late last evening, and the advance in gold to-day, has caused much firmer feeling, and with a continuance of yesterday's good inquiry, full 1500 bales have been sold part at previous prices, and part at a shade better.

Yesterday the sales embraced 7[illegible] bales, the market closing as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Inferior	7 @ 7¾	—
Low Ordinary	8 @ 9	10¼@10½
Ordinary	10 @10¾	11¼
Good Ordinary	12 @12¾	13¼
Low Middling	13¼@13¾	14¼
Middling	14¼@—	—
Strict Middling	15 @—	—
Good Middling	15¼@15¾	15¾

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A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size, in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mail ed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

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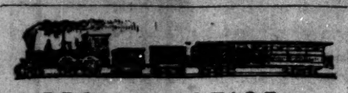

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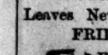
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1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
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will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all tthat time.

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We have prepared an
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FIRST SESSION
OF THE
SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA

Continued from our last Number.]

Senate bill No. 219, an act to incorporate the Morning Star Benevolent Association of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Further consideration of the following bills was indefinitely postponed:

Senate joint resolution No. 16, creating a commission in the parish of Bossier.

Senate bill No. 100, an act for the relief of persons who, prior to the year, 1861, purchased school lands in the various townships throughout the State.

Senate bill No. 206, an act directing the Treasurer of the State to pay Charles Kelshaw a warrant issued by James Graham, Auditor, on the Treasurer, in favor of S. A. Isaacs, or order, and which was purchased by said Isaacs.

Senate bill No. 102, an act relative to life assurance companies.

Senate bill No. 204, an act to lay out and open a public road from the batture of Mississippi river, to the New Orleans and Chattanoogn railroad, at or near the courthouse of the parish of St. Charles.

The following bill was laid upon the table, subject to call.

Senate bill No. 235, an act to incorporate the town of Waterproof, in the parish of Tensas.

Senate bill No. 238, an act relative to veterans of 1814 and 1815, was read.

The constitutional rule being suspended the bill was read a second time.

The rule was suspended whereby the bill must needs be considered in the committee of the whole.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule it was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 221, an act for the relief of R. P. Brentan, State Tax Collector for the parish of Union, was read.

The constitutional rule being suspended the bill was read a second time.

The rule was suspended whereby the bill is required to be considered in committee of the whole.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was read a third time by title, and finally passed, its title adopted and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 35, an act for the relief of W. Jasper Blackburn, was read.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved that the constitutional rule be suspended, so as to place the bill on its second reading, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Carr, of De Soto, and Thompson, of St. Tammany, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Bryan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Gaddis, Gardner, Garsthamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washiongton, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke—69.

Nays: Baker, Barker, Bickam, Broussard, Brown, Chachere, Cochran, Darby, Dario, Ellis, Fontelieu, Killen, Llambias, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Pond, Schumacher, Stevens, Tatinan, Thompson, Tureaud, Young—23.

The rule was not suspended and the bill was placed on the calendar.

SENATE BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 33, an act authorizing the police juries of this State, prescribing the number thereof and the mode of election, and fixing their duties and compensation, passed its second reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Further consideration of Senate bill No. 101, an act to create an insurance department, was indefinitely postponed.

SENATE BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

Senate bill No. 117, an act to correct the typographical errors in the Revised Civil Code, was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

HOUSE BILL ON THEIR SECOND READING.

The following bills passed their second and third readings under a suspension of the constitutional rule, were finally passed, their titles adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

House bill No. 9, an act entitled an act for the relief of Lewis M. Dawes, late Assessor of State taxes for the parish of Caldwell.

House bill No. 108, an act for the relief of W. W. DeCoin, late additional clerk in the Third Ward registration office, third election precinct in the parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.

House bill No. 129, joint resolution instructing the Auditor to issue warrants for certificates Nos. 184 and 185, given by S. Wrotnowski, president of the board of control of the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

House bill No. 177, an act to amend section one of "an act relative to the Supreme Court, and to regulate the terms thereof, the proceedings therein, appeals thereto and processes against the securities on appeal bonds," approved March 16, 1870.

House bill No. 278, an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in the Tangipahoa river, and to the improvement of the navigation of the same, and making an appropriation therefor.

House bill No. 276, an act to amend section one of an act to repeal and re-enact the second paragraph of the seventh section of an act entitled "an act to incorporate the town of Pontchatoula in the parish of Livingston," approved February 28, 1861.

House bill No. 279, an act to determine the boundaries of Amite City, in the parish of Tangipahoa, and to provide for the government of the affairs thereof, and defining the manner of assessing and collecting the taxes in said city, and dividing the corporation into wards, and to repeal an act to incorporate the town of Amite, approved March 7, 1861, and all acts amendatory thereto.

House bill No. 262, an act granting ferry privileges to T. A. Faires, of the parish of Calcasieu, his heirs and assigns.

Further consideration of the following bills on their second reading was indefinitely postponed:

House bill No. 124, an act making an appropriation to levee certain portions of the Ouachita river, and providing the mode of proceedings to accomplish the same.

House bill No. 13, an act for the relief of J. B. McLin, of the parish of Orleans.

Upon motion of Mr. Adolphe, of Orleans, the House was adjourned until seven o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Approved:
G. W. CARTER,
Speaker.

Evening Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, March 2, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carter in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carter, Barker, Barrett, Bentley, Blunt, Brewster, Brown, Bryan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Hempstead, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, La Saliniere, Llambias, H. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morris, Murray, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Sartain, Schumacher, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—71.

A quorum present.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced with the following messages.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Thursday, March 2, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by the Senate to inform you that the Senate has concurred in the following House bills:

No. 269, an act granting wharf privileges to James H. Cosgrove, of Natchitoches parish.

No. 225, an act relative to juries in the parish of Caddo.

No. 164, an act for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers Tchefuncta and Bogue Falia.

No. 113, an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the town of Franklin, fixing the salary of the Mayor and councilmen, and granting to said Mayor and council certain povers.

No. 274, an act for the relief of T. O. Mays, of the parish of Bienville.

No. 117, an act fixing the domicile of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, etc.

No. 74, an act for the relief of E. North Cullom, of the parish of Avoyelles, and for other purposes.

No. 191, an act to change the time of holding sessions of the district court in the Tenth Judicial District, etc.

And that the Senate has rejected the following House bills:

No. 55, to be entitled an act to prevent frauds in the sale and shipment of cotton at the port of New Orleans and to provide for and regulate the inspection thereof.

No. 16, to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Navigation Company," etc.

PITT CRAVATH,
Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the President of the Senate has signed the following bills:

An act for the relief of the parish of Jefferson, right bank of the Mississippi river.

An act to reimburse certain taxes illegally imposed and collected under act No. 55, approved April 4, 1865.

An act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State.

An act to incorporate the Roncal Water Power Manufacturing Company, in the parish of Tangipahoa.

An act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to regulate the oyster fisheries on the bays and coasts of the State, etc.

An act to incorporate the city of Monroe, etc.

An act to amend and re-enact an act for the relief of purchasers of sixteenth sections, approved March 13, 1866.

An act to incorporate the Francs-Amis Benevolent Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

An act granting wharf privileges to James H. Cosgrove, of Natchitoches parish.

An act relative to juries in the parish of Caddo.

An act for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers Tchefuncta and Bogue Falia.

An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the town of Franklin, etc.

An act for the relief of T. O. Mays, of the parish of Bienville.

An act fixing the domicile of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, etc.

An act for the relief E. North Cullom, etc.

An act to change the time of holding the sessions of the District Court in the Tenth Judicial District, etc.

An act to amend an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Bartholomew, etc.

An act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcal Church South, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

An act to purchase five hundred copies of a Treatise on Attachments, etc.

An act granting an appropriation of money to remove the obstructions from the Amite river, etc.

An act to grant the aid of the State to the Lafourche and Terrebonne Draining and Land Improvement Company.

An act for the deepening of the water on the bar existing at Pass-a-l'Outre, etc.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana Steamship Company.

Joint resolution authorizing and requiring the transfer of David Fisher et al. from Ascension to Jefferson.

An act to change the time of holding the sessions of the District Court in the Tenth Judicial District, etc.

An act for the relief of the trustees of the New Orleans Methodist Depository, etc.

An act for the relief of citizens of Bienville parish, etc.

An act to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks, etc.

An act to relieve the State from its obligation to guaranty the second mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, etc.

An act to amend sections one, twelve, thirteen and seventeen of the city park act.

PITT CRAVATH,
Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the the Governor:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department.
New Orleans, March 2, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform your honorable body that he has approved and signed—

An act making an appropriation for each representative of newspaper in the Senate and House of Representatives.

O. D. BRAGDON,
Private Secretary.

The following report was received, read and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—Your special committee to investigate and report bills to the House beg leave to report the following bills, and recommend their passage. Also, amendments to the appropriation bill:

In line 366, strike out "thirty thousand" and insert "fifty thousand dollars."

In contingent expenses of the General Assembly, strike out "sixty" and insert "one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; said warrants to be registered in the office of the State Treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of an act No. 22, approved February 15, 1871."

Strike out the appropriation for Inspector of the State Penitentiary, say twelve hundred ($1200) dollars, and leave blank.

Strike out twenty-five hundred ($2500) dollars for the Protector Fire Insurance Company.

Strike out two thousand (2000) dollars for the Baptist Association of Waterproof.

Section three, strike out the entire section.

Make line four hundred and fifty-three read, "to pay a jungment, No. 19,731, versus the State of Louisiana, the sum of ninety-six thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-four ($96,730-84) cents, being principal, interest and costs of said suit."

A. W. FAULKNER,
Chairman.

Senate bill No. 248, the general appropriation bill, reported by the committee, with amendments, was made the special order of the day for half past nine o'clock.

Senate bill No. 156, an act for the relief of the Hope Insurance Company, passed its second reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended it was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

House bill No. 218, an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled "an act to reorganize the Bureau of Emigration, and for measures to develop the resources and to increase the population and wealth of the State of Louisiana, passed its second reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The following House bills on the third reading were finally passed, their titles adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

House bill No. 122, an act to incorporate the Morning Star Benevolent Association.

House bill No. 107, an act to incorporate the Sons of Emmet Benevolent Association of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana.

[Mr. Moncure, of Caddo, in the chair.]

Mr. Brown, of Ascension, moved that House bill No. 261, an act to dissolve the corporation known as the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, to repeal certain acts, to provide the mode of liquidation of the affairs of said corporation, and to provide the means therefor, be considered at this time.

Carried.

Mr. Huston, of East Feliciana, moved that the futher consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Brown, of Ascension, moved to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved for a suspension of the constitutional rule so as to permit the bill to be placed upon its third reading and final passage, upon which Messrs. Huston, of East Feliciana, and Tureaud, of St. James, demanded the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Bowen, Brown, Burch, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Faulkner, Gaddis, Gardner, P. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, LaSaliniere, H. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Morphy, Morris, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Yorke, Young—52.

Nays: Baker, Barker, Bickham, Blunt, Brewster, Broussard, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Butler, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Ellis, Floyd, Fontelieu, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Huston, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, Laurent, Llambias, J. B. Lott, Meadows, Moncure, Murray, Nelson, Pond, Raby, Schumacher, Smith, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Wheyland, Worral—41.

The rule was not suspended, and the bill was calendared for a third reading.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

By unanimous consent, House bill No. 282, an act for the relief of the families of the legal representatives of Messrs. Thomas J. Fox and Joseph Clavier, was introduced, and passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was read a second time.

The rule was suspended by which it is necessary to consider it in the committee of the whole.

The bill was considered as engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, it was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that substitute for House bill No. 261, relative to the Ship Island canal, be placed upon its final passage.

Mr. Huston, of East Feliciana, raised the following point of order:

The House having refused to suspend the constitutional rule to place the bill on its third reading, it was equivalent to an indefinite postponement of the bill, and it could not be called up again.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, raised the following point of order: That the bill had been read three several times, and consequently no suspension of constitutional rule was requisite to place the bill upon its final passage.

The Speaker stated that as the Speaker pro tem. had decided that the bill was on its second reading, he would not overrule his dicision, and decided that the point of order was not well taken.

House bill No. 110, an act for the relief of William Bender, was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, moved for a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House refused to suspend the constitutional rule to place House bill No. 261 upon its third reading.

Mr. Huston, of East Feliciana, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Bryan, of Calcasieu, and Worrall, of Jefferson, with the following result:

Yeas: Baker, Barker, Bickham, Blunt, Broussard, Bryan, Butler, Chachere, Cochran, Darby, Durio, Ellis, Floyd, Huston, Hyams, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, Llambias, Meadows, Moncure, Murrry, Nelson, Oplatek, Raby, Schumacher, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Wands, Worrall—33.

Nays: Abell, Antoine, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Bowen, Brewster, Brown, Burch, Buckingham, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Kearson, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, Lynch Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Ong, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tounoir, Verrett, Washington of Assumption, Washington of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Yorke, Young.—57

Lost.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Senate bill No. 248 (general appropriation bill,) was taken up.

The amendments recommended by the committee were severally adopted.

The following additional amendments were adopted:

Appropriation for the Widows' Friends of the Home Missionary Society, $1000.

For the Sisters of Providence, corner of Marigny and Girod streets, Third District, $2000.

The bill as amended was adopted as a whole.

The rule by which the bill was compelled to be considered in committee of the whole, was dispensed with.

The constitutional rule being suspended the bill was read a third time by title, and finally passed; its title was adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, called up Senate bill No. 240, to be entitled an act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of Metropolitan Police claims and assessments, which was read and calendared

Senate bill No. 62, and act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to reorganize the State Land Office, and to provide for the disposition of public lands and for the survey of the unsurveyed approved swamp lands, and to make appropriation therefor, was placed upon its several readings, under a suspension of the constitutional rule, and was finally passed, its title adopted and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, called up Senate bill No. 254, to be entitled an act defining the obligations of the city of New Orleans to be redeemed as part of the floating debt, under the provisions of section forty, act No. 7, approved March 16, 1870, and to enforce the same, which passed its several readings, under a suspension of the constitutional rule; was finally passed, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, called up substitute for Senate bill No. 161, an act to amend an act entitled an act to organize, arm and equip a uniformed militia, approved April 5, 1870, which was read.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved for a suspension of the constitutional rule so as to permit the bill to be placed upon its second reading.

Upon which the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Thompson, of St. Tammany, and Henderson Williams, of Madison, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brown, Buckingham, Burch, Carr, Cochran, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Ellis, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Young—73.

Nays: Adolphe, Bickham, Blunt, Broussard, Bryan, Butler, Chachere, Darby, Durio, Fontelieu, Hyams, Killen, Kinsella, Pond, Stevens, Tatman—16.

The rule was suspended and the bill passed its second reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was read a third time by title, was finally passed, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, called up Senate bill No. 241, an act to place the Franklin College, at Opelousas, Louisiana, under the control of the State Board of Education, for the purpose of establishing a normal or high school therein; and the appropriation of moneys for its repairs and the liquidation of claims against said college for repairs, which was read.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill passed its second and third readings, was finally passed, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Warrant Clerk be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay compensation to the following persons, on their warrants, out of the contingent fund of the House, for extra services rendered: Chief Clerk House of Representatives, $750; Assistant Minute Clerk, Minute and Assistant Minute Clerks, Chief and Assistant Chief Enrolling clerks, and the Assistant Official Reporter, each, the sum of $500; to the Secretary of the Chief Clerk, $250, and to the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistant, each, the sum of $500.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

By Mr. Antoine, of Orleans:

WHEREAS, The Committee on Elections and Qualifications have been delayed in taking the numerous testimonies in the different contested cases, and in consequence an extension of time is absolutely necessary to report all the cases left on hands; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections and Qualifications be authorized to sit after the adjournment of the Legislature, during its recess, for the period of thirty days, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon all cases of contested elections pending before this House, and they are hereby duly empowered to visit the parishes, of Bossier, Iberville, St. Martin and Sabine, for the purpose of examining the contested cases from those parishes; to employ a clerk, and send for persons and papers; and they are hereby authorized to make a thorough examination of all pending cases. They shall be paid their per diem and mileage from the contingent fund of the House.

By Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge:

Resolved, That the Warrant Clerk be insructed to pay Frank Alexander, contestant, Algiers, right bank, his per diem for the session of 1871.

By Mr. Sartain, of Carroll:

Resolved, That the Warrant Clerk be authorized to pay out of the contingent fund of the House one hundred dollars each to the following named police, who have been in attendance during the present session, to wit: Thomas H. Wynne, H. J. Sweetinham, C. Blanchard L. Vanderpool, H. Kenner, H. A. Adolphe, James Taylor, William Dupre, James Isabelle and H. Flowers.

By Mr. Yorke, of Carroll:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses continue in session twenty days after adjournment to settle the account of the House and Warrant Clerk, and be allowed a clerk and page.

By Mr. H. Lott, of Rapides:

Resolved, That the Warrant Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to pay the balance of the mileage and per diem of the members, and the per diem of the officers and employes of the House out of the first money that shall come into his hands, in preference to all other claims.

By Mr. Carr, of De Soto:

Resolved, That the chairman, of the Committee on Enrollment is authorized to hold over twenty days after adjournment, in order to complete the enrollment of all bills and acts that are not yet enrolled, and that the chairman of the committee shall employ such clerical force as he may require to complete the work.

By Mr. Barrett, of Orleans:

WHEREAS, The Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions have been unable to make that thorough examination into the financial and general affairs of the different institutions throughout the city and State which out to be made; and,

Whereas, It is important that the Legislature should be made acquainted with this matter at the next session;

Resolved, That the committee (with clerk) be and is hereby authorized to make a thorough examination into this matter during the recess, said duty to be performed within (60) sixty days, per diem and mileage to be paid from the contingent fund.

By Mr. Tureaud, of St. James:

Resolved, That the Warrant Clerk be directed to pay to P. G. Deslonde and P. L. Dufresne, contestants for seats from the parish of Iberville, and Charles Nevers and Theogene Castille, contestants from the parish of St. Martin, mileage and per diem to the end of the session, and that until the first day of next session be given them to obtain testimony.

[*Continued in our next Number*]

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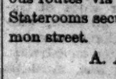

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